

# PHENTY

Attend the True Event."

Tri-Weekly \$7 a Year

BY J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1865.

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### PHŒNIX, BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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ADVERTISEMENTS
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Counting House Calendar for 1866.

1866.	Menday. Menday. Tuesday.	Wedn'day Thursday. Friday. Beneriay.	1866.	Monday.	Waden day.	Priday.
Jan.	7 8 0	3 4 6 6 10 11 12 18 17 18 19 20	July	15 16 1	8 4 0 11 7 18	5 6 12 13 1- 19 20 2
Feb.		24 25 26 27 31 1 3 3 7 8 9 10 14 15 16 17	Aag.	6 6	4 26 1 7 8	26 27 2 2 3 2 10 1
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Ex-President Buchanan's history of his Administration, embodying his views of the causes of the late war, and the responsibility thereof, has just appeared, from the press of Appleton & Co., New York. We have not seen it, nor any notice of it, except one by his embittered enemy, John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, which as a matter of course Press, which, as a matter of course, is very denunciatory. The following

is the preface:

"The following historical narrative of the events preceding the late rebellion, was prepared soon after its outbreak, substantially in the present form. It may be asked, why, then, was it not published at an earlier period? The answer is, that the pub-lication was delayed to avoid the possible imputation, unjust as this would have been, that any portion of it was intended to embarrass Mr. Lincoln's administration in the vigorous prosecution of pending hostilities. The author deemed it far better to suffer temporary injustice than to expose himself to such a charge. He never doubted the successful event of the war, even during the most gloomy periods. Having drawn his first breath soon after the adoption of the Fede-ral Constitution and the Union which it established, and having been an eye-witness of the blessed effects of these in securing liberty and prosperity at home, and in presenting an example to the oppressed in other lands, he felt an abiding conviction that the American people would never suffer the great charter of their rights to be destroyed. To the Constitution, as interpreted by its framers, he has ever been devoted, believing that the specific powers which it confers on the Federal Government, notwith-standing the experience of the last dreary years, are sufficient for almost every possible emergency, whether in peace or in war. He therefore claims the merit—if merit it be simply to do one's duty-that while in the exercise of executive functions, he never violated any of its provisions.
"It may be observed that no exten-

sive and formidable rebellion of an intelligent people against an established Government, has ever arisen a long train of previous subsidiary causes. A principal object of the author, therefore, is to present to the readers a historical sketch of the antecedents ending in the late rebellion. In performing this task, the eye naturally fixes itself, as the start-ing point, upon the existence of do-mestic slavery in the South, recognized and protected as this was by the Constitution of the United States. We shall not inquire whether its patriotic and enlightened framers acted with wise foresight in yielding their sanction to an institution which is in itself a great social evil, though they considered this was necessary to avoid the still greater calamity of dissolving the Convention without the formation of our Federal Union.

The narrative will prove that the original and conspiring causes of all our future troubles are to be found in

the long, active and persistent hostility of the Northern Abolitionists, both in and out of Congress, against South-ern slavery, until the final triumph of their cause in the election of President Lincoln; and, on the other hand, the corresponding antagonism and violence with which the advocate of slavery resisted these efforts, and vin-dicated its preservation and extension up to the period of secession. So excited were the parties, that, had they intended to furnish material to inflame the passions of the one against the other, they could not have more effectually succeeded than they did by their mutual criminations and recrim-The struggle continued without intermission for more than a quarter of a century, except within the brief interval between the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850 and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, during which the hostile feelings of the parties were greatly allayed, and hopes were en-tertained that the strife might finally subside. These peaceful prospects, it will appear, were soon blasted by the repeal of this compromise, and the struggle was then renewed with more bitterness, then years antil the more bitterness than ever, until the final catastrophe. Many grievous errors were committed by both parties from the beginning, but the most fatal of them all was the secession of the cattern Stees. the cotton States.

"The authorities cited in the work will show that Mr. Buchanan never failed, upon all suitable occasions, to warn his countrymen of the approaching danger, and to advise them of the proper means to avert it. Both before and after he became President, he was an earnest advocate of compromise between the parties to save the Union, but Congress disregarded his recommendations. Even after he had, in his messages, exposed the dangerous condition of public affairs, and when it had become morally cerand when it had become morally certain that all his efforts to avoid the civil war would be frustrated by agencies far beyond his control, they persistently refused to pass any measures enabling him or his successors to execute the laws against armed resistance, or to defend the country against ap-

proaching rebellion.
"The book concludes by a notice of the successful domestic and foreign policy of the Administration. In the portion of it concerning our relations with the Mexican Republic, a history of the origin and nature of the Mon-roe doctrine is appropriately included. "It has been the author's intention,

in the following pages, to verify every statement of fact by a documentary or other authentic reference, and thus save the reader, as far as may be possible, from reliance on individual memory. From the use of private correspondence he has resolutely abstained.

J. B."

"Wheatland, September, 1865.
The following heads of subjects treated of in the book, will give some further idea of its contents and cha-

CHAPTER I.—"The rise and progress of anti-slavery agitation; The higher law; Anti-slavery societies; Their formation and proceedings; Their effect destructive of State emancipation : The case in Virginia ; Employment of the post-offices to circulate incendiary publications and pictures among the slaves; Message of General Jackson to prohibit this by law; His recommendation defeated; The pulpit, the press, and other agencies; Abolition petitions; The rise of an extreme Southern proslavery party; The fugitive slave law of 1793, and the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, and its pernicious effects; The South threatens secession; The course of Mr. Buchanan as Senator; The Wilmot proviso and its consequences; The Union in serious danger at the meeting of Congress in December, 1849."

CHAPTER II. - "Decision of the Suoreme Court in the Dred Scott case : Repudiated by the Republican party and the Douglas Democracy; Sus-tained by the old Democracy; The Kansas and Nebraska Act; The policy and practice of Congress to-wards the Territories; Abuse of President Buchanan for not adhering to the Cincinnati platform without foundation.

CHAPTER VIII.—"Congress passes o measures to enable the President to execute the laws or defend the Government; they decline to revive the authority of the Federal Judiciary in South Carolina, suspended by the resignation of all the judicial officers; they refuse authority to call forth the militia or accept volunteers, to suppress insurrection against the United States, and it was never proposed to grant an appropriation for this purpose; the Senate declines throughout the entire session to act upon the nomination of a Collector of the Port of Charleston; Congress refuses to grant the President the authority long since expired, which had been granted to General Jackson for the collection of the revenue; the thirty-sixth Congress expires, leaving the law just as they found it; general observations.

#### Meeting of Distinguished Masons.

The Supreme Council of Sovereign The Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-third and last degree of Masonry, Ancient and Accepted Rite, assembled in the city of Charleston during the last week. Ill. Bro. Gen. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, presided as Sovereign Grand Commander, Ill. Brother & T. C. Pierson, of Minnesota, as Lieutenant-Grand Commander, and Ill. Bro. Hon. A. G. Mackey, of South Carolina. as Secretary-General Commander, and Ill. Bro. Hon. A. G. Mackey, of South Carolina, as Secretary-General, with a considerable number of distinguished Masons from every part distinguished Masons from every part of the United States. Among them were Illustrious Brothers Col. Wm. S. Rockwell, of Georgia, H. Shaw, of California, Henry Buist, H. W. Schroder, and B. Rush Campbell, of South Carolina, Col. Tal. P. Shaffner, of Kentucky, Charles T. McClenaghan, of New York, and Lucius R. Paige, of Massachusetts.

This high body of distinguished Masons did much work, their meetings having been suspended during

ings having been suspended during the war. Among other things of interest to the craft we may notice that they appointed Ill. Bro. Col. Tal. P. Shaffner Special Deputy for Europe, and elected the following persons honorary members of their Council:

His Majesty Charles XV, King of Sweden and Norway. His Royal Highness Oscar, Crown

Prince of Sweden and Norway.
His Majesty Christian IX, King of Denmark.

His Royal Higness Constantine Nicolavich, Grand Duke of Russia.

Illustrious Brother Henry Buist
was elected Treasurer-General, in place of Achille Le Prince, deceased.

The Supreme Council adjourned late Saturday night, after being in session several days, to continue their session on the third Monday of March next, 5866, at the City of Washington, D. C.

The profane world, as Masons call them, are perhaps not aware that this is the Mother Council of all Supreme Councils of the world. It comprises among its members some of the most distinguished men of this country and Europe.

Gen. Pike occupies the position of the Supreme Grand Commander of the Council, and upon its convocation delivered a most erudite and eloquent address reviewing the condition of the Masonic Order throughout the United States and in Europe.

We make the following extract from the opening of the address:
Illustrious Brethren and Sovereign
Grand Commanders:

At the close of the great harvest of that pitless reaper, Death, and while having passed through mere weariness he rests, we assemble, from States widely distant from each other and not long since mad with all the direful passions of civil war, to kneel together once more around the altar of Scottish Masonry, to lament the dead and to labor for the benefits of society, our country and humanity.

During four terrible years four temples have been for the most part deserted, the ashes of the fires upon our altars have been cold, and the brethren have met each other as enemies or ceased to commune with each other. Isolated in most of our States from the outer world, we have had no correspondence with foreign bodies. No attempt has been made to enlarge the borders of the Ancient

Accepted Scottish Rite. Our subordinate bodies ceased to meet. The Veil of the Temple has indeed been rent in twain, our working tools were broken, and our columns lay over-thrown and prostrate.

thrown and prostrate.

In war, when hell legislates for humanity and all the horrible influences that can debase and demoralize men are busily at work. Masonry can do little even to soften horrors and temper the hatreds of a strife that she was powerless to avert. In some quarters, indeed, her laws were sought to be trampled under foot and Masonic privileges to be denied to those whom their brethren thought it Masonic victy to brand as thought it Masonic victy to brand as rebels. They forgot that when States were arrayed against States in an were arrayed against States in an open war of gigantic proportions, Masonic charity required them to believe that their brethren who fought for political independence, however much they might be in error, were sincerely and honestly obeying their convictions of duty without any of the moral guilt of treason; and of the moral guilt of treason; and they forget that, in holding them to have forfeited their rights as Masons, they, themselves, were led by their passions to violate the Masonic obligations. But they were not permitted to make Masonry, and least of all Southele Masonry, and least of all Scottish Masonry, a party to the civil war waged between States. They compromitted themselves alone, and the fire and smoke of the battle scorched not her garments. They earned the condemnation and contempt of the world of Masonry; but Masonry itself so acted as to be entitled to honor and admiration.

With peace the opportunity for useful labor returns to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. We shall soon be prepared to extend it throughout our jurisdiction; and I trust that before three more recommendation.

throughout our jurisdiction; and I trust that before three moré years elapse it will number its initiates by thousands, and its lodges and higher bodies be found in every State.

During their stay Ill. Bros. Gen. Albert Pike, Col. Tal. P. Shaffner and A. T. C. Pierson have been the guests of Ill. Bros. A. G. Mackey. The two latter left with Bro. Mackey yesterday morning, to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State, in the city of Columbia, which assembles there to-morrow morning, 21st instant.

morning, 21st instant.
Gen. Albert Pike left by the
North-castern Railroad for Washing-

ton, yesterday morning.
[Charleston Courier, 20th.

# Valuable Lands & Stock

THAT VALUABLE COTTON and PRODISTICK, known as "Bunker Hill," formerly the residence of John McClenaghan, decased, is offered for sale, containing 1,156 acres, by a plat of W. H. Wingate, Surveyor. It is bounded on the South by the line of Marion District, defined by a canal draining the waters of Polk Swamp into Black Creek, which stream is its Northern boundary. Some five to six hundred acres are cleared, under cultivation, and present the advantages of fine cotton lands, with rich bottom lands for corn.

On the place is a DWELLING HOUSE, with eight rooms, a Vegetable and Flower Garden, with all convenient out-buildings; a new Gin-house, Barns and out-buildings; a new Gin-house, Barns and out-buildings; a new Gin-house, Barns and out-buildings which have comfortably accommodated from fifty to sixty persons.

It is situated within two miles of Mar's Bluff Station, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and within five miles of Florence, and is too well known for its healthfulness, fine water and its advantages of society, to need a further description.

With the place, will be sold, if desired,

healthfulness, fine water and its advantagss of society, to need a further description.

With the place, will be sold, if desired, some 8 or 10 prime MULES, 2 HOBSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, CORN, FODDER, &c.; WAGONS, CARTS, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's TOOLS and FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

In the event that no sale is made, this place will be leased for one vear from 1st January next; and the perishable articles mentioned will be sold on the premises, for cash, on SATURDAY, 9th of December next.

For terms and conditions, apply to L. W. T. Wickham, Richmond, Va., or to the undersigned, at Mar's Bluff.

Mr. S. LUCAS, on the place, will show the premises, and give persons, desirous of inquiring, the facilities of deciding for themselves.

#### GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.

B. GLASS has established, in connection with the Book and Stationery business, a general COMMISSION AGENCY for the purchase and sale of Merchandize of every description, Bonds, Stocks, Real Estate, &c.

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Office, at present, on Plain street, near Nickerson's Hotel. Nov 1

# HANAHAN & WARLEY,

COMMISSION AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
Office Washington Street, near Main,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

WE, the undersigned, have formed a copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a general COMMISSION and FORWARDING BUSINESS.

On hand, always, a full stock of GROCE-RIES, HARDWARE, HATS, SHOES and FANCY GOODS.

H. D. HANAHAN,
Oct 24 Imo FELIX WARLEY.

## FURMAN UNIVERSITY.

Greenville, S. C.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th of Feb-

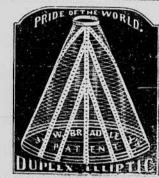
will be resumed on the 15th of February next.

For Circular giving further information, application may be made to

PROF. JNO. F. LANNEAU,

Oct 28 67 Secretary of Faculty.

Charleston Courier, Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Edgefield Advertiser, Newberry Herald, and Yorkville Enquirer, please copy until the 15th of January, and forward bills to the Secretary of Faculty, Greenville



### RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY L. C. CLARKE,

Washington Street, Opposite Old Jail.

TOGETHER WITH

RIBBONS, COLOGNE, TOILET POW
DER, VERBENA WATER, TOILES,
SOAPS, SOZODONT, DIAPER PINS, Toilet
Powder Boxes, Silk and Leather Belts, Corsets, Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Gloves,
Linen Braids, Tape, Shawis, Edgings, Balmoral Skirts, Calicoes, Trayching Bags,
Portmonaies, Canton Flannel, Cassimeres
and Cloths, for Gent's wear, Blankets, Hats,
Whalebone, Zepbyr Worsted, Black Bombazine, Black French Merino, Black Alpaca,
B. E. Diaper, Huck, Diaper, Cloak Ornaments and Trimmings, Serpentine Silks and
Worsted Braids, Fancy, Pearl, Agate, Bone,
Metal and other Buttons, Shell and Imitation Tuck Combs, Dress Trimmings, Marceline Shawl Pins, Menefour, Ladies Merino Vests, Drawers and Petticonts, Gilt and
Jet Belt Buckles, Gent's Merino Drawers
and Undervests, Waterfalls and Pads, Lace
Veils, Marceline Silk, &c. Oct 29 TOGETHER WITH



THE above works are now completed, and the undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute all kinds of HON CASTINGS, such as are needed for agriculturists and materials. HALLROAD HON, MILL HON, etc. They are also prepared to furnish B of every description.

Orders are solicited and will be promptly